THE

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, APRIL 9 1792. [No. 1565]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

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But a motion from the same gentleman, to add "all persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms," after a short debate, was negatived—and the committee rose and reported progress. Adjourned.

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The committee proceeded in the discussion as far as the tenth section—they then rose and reported progress.

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Mr. Gerry called up his motion for the appointment of a Committee, to bring in a bill to reduce the rates of postage on newspapers;—whereupon,

An honorable member observed, that as the rates had not crept into the bill by chance or oversight, but after mature deliberation and discussion a hasty repeal of that part of the law, before experience has shewn its operation would betray in the government a want of stability which might be attended with consequences worse than [illegible] could be apprehended from the law in its present form.

Miss MERIBA BENSTABILITY (it was replied) is indeed [illegible] vernment as well as to individuals—but it is stability, in wisdom, not stability in error:—*If* the rates of postage appear unreasonably high and likely to prove burdensome, the burden ought to be lightened, without waiting till experience should ascertain its precise weight.

Already (it was said) its injurious effects began to be felt:—the readers of newspapers have begun to stop their subscriptions:—complaints come forward from the constituents to their representative, that a monopoly is granted to negligence.

The rates of postage imposed on newspapers were pronounced to be so high, as to amount to a prohibition:—an extensive and minute establishment of post-roads had been gone into:—many of these cannot be supported by the ordinary conveyance of letters; and if the newspapers are, by too high a tax, excluded from the mails, these roads cannot be supported at all:—A reduction of the postage, to half the rate established, would yield a greater profit.

The question being taken on the resolution, and having passed in the affirmative; (yeas 27, nays *not counted*, about 17)—Mr. Gerry, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Findley were appointed, a committee, to bring in a bill pursuant thereto.

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The committee finished the discussion of the bill.

Mr. Boudinot proposed an addition to the 2d section, imposing an equivalent of two dollars per annum on all persons exempted from militia duty, except officers. This motion was negatived by a large majority.

The committee then rose and reported the bill with sundry amendments—which were laid on the table.

Mr. Macon's motion laid on the table some days since for the appointment of a committee to report a bill providing for the finishing a Light House on Baldhead, on Cape Fear River—was taken, up, agreed to, and a committee accordingly appointed, consisting of Mr. Grove, Mr. Key, and Mr. Bamwell.

PARIS, Dec. 16

This Day his Majesty went to the National Assembly, and addressed them in the following Speech:

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE taken your message of the 29th of last month into mature consideration. Unable myself to resolve the honor of the French people, and the fate of the empire, I thought it my duty to be myself the bearer of my answer. The nation cannot but applaud these communications between its elected and its hereditary representative.

You have invited me to take decisive measures, in order to effect a cessation of those external assemblages which keep up a hovering disquietude and fermentation in the bosom of France—which render an oppressive augmentation of expences necessary, and expose liberty to greater danger than open and declared war. You desire me to cause explanations to be made to the neighbouring Princes, who, contrary to the rules of good neighbourhood, and the principles of the law of nations, protect the enemies of the nation—you no longer suffer this want of respect, and these sources of hostility. Finally, you have given me to understand, that one general emotion is spread by the nation, and that the cry of the French is for WAR, in preference to a ruinous and degrading existence.

Gentlemen, I have long foreseen that our circumstances required great circumspection in our measures; that having scarcely yet weathered the agitations and storms of a revolution, and the first efforts of an infant constitution, no means ought to be neglected that could preserve France from the incalculable evils of war; these means I have always employed. On the one hand, I have done every thing to recall the French emigrants to the duties of their country, and induce them to submit to the new laws which the great majority of the nation has adopted; on the other, I have employed amicable intimations—I have caused formal and precise requisitions to be made, to divert the neighbouring princes from giving them a support calculated to flatter their hopes and encourage them in their rash design.

The Emperor has done all that was to be expected from a faithful ally, by forbidding and dispersing all assemblages within his States.

Any machinations at the courts of other princes, have not [illegible] have been given to my requisitions.

These equivocal refusals call for resolutions of another kind. The nation has manifested its wishes. You have collected them—you have weighed the consequences, you have expressed them to me by your message.—Gentlemen, you have not anticipated me. As the representative of the people, I feel the people's injuries; and I am now to inform you of the resolution I have taken to pursue reparation.

I have caused a declaration to be made to the elector of Treves, that if, before the 15th of January, he do not put a stop entirely to all collecting of troops and all hostile dispositions on the part of the French, who have taken refuge in them, I shall no longer consider him but as the enemy of France. I shall cause similar declarations to be made to all who favour assemblages contrary to the tranquility of the kingdom; and by securing to foreigners all the protection which they ought to expect from our laws, I shall have a right to demand a speedy and complete reparation of all injuries which Frenchmen may have received.

I have written to the emperor to engage him to continue his good offices, and if necessary, to exert his authority as head of the empire, to avert the evils which the obstinacy of certain members of the Germanic body, if longer persisted in, cannot fail to occasion.—Much may undoubtedly be expected from his interposition, supported by the powerful influence of his example; but I am, at the same time, making the most proper military arrangements to render these declarations respected.

And if they shall not be attended to, then gentlemen, it will only remain for me to [illegible] which a people who has solemnly renounced conquest never makes without necessity; but which a nation, happy and free, knows how to undertake, when its own safety, or when honor commands.

But in courageously abandoning ourselves to this resolution, let us hasten to employ the only means that can assure its success. Turn your attention, gentlemen, to the state of the finances—confirm the national credit—watch over the public fortune. Let your deliberations, always governed by constitutional principles, take a grand, high spirited and authoritative course, the only one that befits the legislature of a great empire. Let the constituted powers respect themselves, in order to be respected; let them give mutual aid instead of mutual impediment; and, finally, let it appear that they are distinct, but not enemies. It is time to shew to foreign nations that the French people, their representatives, and their king are but one.

It is to this union, and also, let us never forget it, to the respect we pay to the government of other States, that the safety, the confederation, and the glory of the empire are attached.

For me, gentlemen, it would be in vain to endeavour to surround with disgusts the exercise of the authority which is confided to me. In the face of all France, I declare, that nothing shall weary my perseverance, or relax my efforts. It shall not be owing to me that the law does not become the protection of the citizen, and the terror of the disturber. I shall faithfully preserve the depositc of the constitution, and no consideration shall determine me to suffer it to be infringed.

If men, who wish only for disorder and trouble, take occasion, from this firmness, to calumniate my intentions, I will oppose, to repel by words the injurious suspicions they may choose to circulate. Those who watch the progress of government with an attentive, but unprejudiced eye, must see that I never depart from the constitutional line, and that I feel profoundly how glorious it is to be the king of a free people."

This confession was followed by long continued shouts of "*Bravo! Long live the King of the French!*"

The President immediately made the following reply to the King:

SIRE,

"The National Assembly will take into consideration the propositions which you have just made to it, and will by message, communicate to you the result of its deliberations."

The President was laid under the necessity of being thus concise, by an order of the Assembly; for the king having sent a note to apprize the President of his intention to appear in the Assembly, M. la Croix moved, that as it was not known to what subject his majesty was going to direct their attention, it would be improper that the President should say any thing which might be construed to pledge the assembly to any measure, upon which it should not have previously had time to deliberate. He then read the words in which the president afterwards addressed the king; and moved, that the president should be directed to adopt them, as his answer to the king's speech.

After his majesty had left [illegible]

The following will be SOLD,

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Three Tons of excel[illegible]

[illegible] house, the president resumed the chair—a member who had filled it before, and retired for the purpose of drawing up an address to the king, in the name of the assembly. When he returned, he read it to the house. The first sentence produced a long debate—It was as follows:

"SIRE,

"The National Assembly comes to relieve itself from the weight of that silence, which the desire of rendering the expressions of its sentiments more striking, and more lasting, had condemned it to observe."

M. Coutton said this sentence seemed to imply, that the Assembly was sorry it had not departed from the respect which was at all times due to the king.

After some time spent in debating, it was resolved, that the whole of this sentence should be omitted.

Other parts of the address underwent discussion; and at last it was reduced to the following form:

"SIRE,

"By the language which your majesty has held, the National Assembly, with transport, recognizes the king of the French. Those cordial and mutual communications, which are the wish, and will prove the safety of the empire, have made it feel more than ever the value of a good understanding between the legislative and the executive powers. The Assembly will attend, with its whole strength, to the decisive measures which you have communicated to it; and should the order of events at length make it necessary that they should take effect, the National Assembly promises you a more ample harvest of glory, than ever was reaped by any of your ancestors. It promises to hold out to Europe the novel sight of what a great people, whose every hand is leagued by every heart, and who, earnestly wishing only for peace and justice, will by themselves, and for themselves, meet their enemies in the field, can do, when their exertions are called forth by insult and outrage.

"Powerful interests, and sweet enjoyments await you. From the Rhine to the Pyrenees, from the Alps to the Ocean, all will be under the eye of a good king, and secured by a rampart of men equally free and fortified.

"Those, Sire, are your family—they are your friends who have never deserted you. All the representatives of the people, all the Frenchmen, have sworn to devote their lives in defence of the national dignity, of the constitution which they are bound by their oath to maintain, of the king, whose throne stands upon the [illegible] firm basis of that constitution."

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That we might not interrupt what related to the king's speech, and to the address in reply to it, we reserved for this place an account of what the ministers of

…d said to the Assembly after his majesty's departure.

He said that the king's first wish was for peace; that all his negociations had peace for their objects, but that he had not in the mean time neglected to put himself in a condition to be prepared for war, if it should be forced upon him. He observed, that the king had sworn to maintain the constitution, and would therefore avail himself of every means for defending it.—He informed the Assembly that his majesty had given him orders to assemble 150,000 men on the frontiers in the course of a month; and he was of opinion, that the collecting of so great and formidable a force in so short a time, would not be impossible; and therefore he flattered himself that he should be successful in the enterprize. He said it would be necessary to destroy that spirit of despondency, which would represent France as borne down and dejected when she had to defend her liberty against a coalition of some few despots; as if she was no longer that same France which, when fighting for the glory of one man, had nobly withstood the most powerful confederacies.

He said he was well aware there would not be wanting persons who would say that even among the king's ministers there were some who were enemies to the measures which his majesty had just proposed; but he trusted this spirit of distrust would not find its way into the National Assembly. He said he was going to set out for the frontiers, that he might be able to judge in person of the state of the fortifications and of the army; and endeavour to make the officers and soldiers mutually place confidence in each other: to the former he would say that treachery was a crime for which men of rank were not to be respected; to the latter he would say, that the officers were bound by their oath, and their honour, to defend the constitution established by the revolution, and that the safety of the empire must ultimately depend upon the discipline of the army. The National Guards, he observed, who had saved France, would not fail to defend her, and wanted nothing but experience to make them the bulwark of the nation. In his absence the minister of the home department, he said, would transact the business of the war office; and he took upon himself the responsibility for every act which this minister should do in the war department.

Three armies were thought necessary, and they were to be put under the command of Generals Rochambeau, Luckner, and La Fayette, three officers, in whose patriotism and abilities the nation has the most unbounded confidence: the king wishes that the laws for the organizing the army had left it in his power to raise each of the two former to the rank of *Marechal de France*; and as the liberty of the empire ought to be considered as the supreme law, he trusted that the National Assembly would be glad to see that eminent military dignity bestowed upon two such men as Generals Rochambeau and Luckner.

An encrease in the public expenditure would be a necessary consequence of the measures already taken, but France would not stand haggling when her liberty was at stake; and the public creditors have less reason the cause increase of expence for such an ob-

His Lordship …of alarms and disturbances, who delivered his opinion …, thereby, defying His Lordship; on perceiving their contents his eyes to be alarmed at with delight; and, without the least communication to their friends, he mounted his horse and galloped off, that at the commencement of which would perpetuate the … credit, and thus cause what remained of specie in circulation to disappear. The signal for war, he said, would be the signal for the return of public order.

He observed that, in the immense and perhaps bold undertaking in which he was about to embark, he might have omitted to communicate to the Assembly minute details, but he certainly had stated all the great measures which he meant to carry into execution. He concluded by expressing his hopes that the promise which the king had made to the public of the dearest affections of his heart, would more strongly attach to his majesty's person and those, who, like himself, had indissolubly connected their destiny with the liberty of France.

LONDON, January 29.

We hear a subscription has been opened at Glasgow, to aid the French in carrying on the war against the emigrant Princes, or any foreign power by whom they may be attacked. It is said that 2200l. have been already subscribed.

Forgery—Information having been received that a forgery of French assignats was carrying on in the king's Bench prison, a search was made yesterday, and forged assignats, amounting to half a million pounds sterling were found in one of the wards.

Extract of a letter from Paris, received yesterday.

"The Emperor does not appear at all sanguine in favour of the French emigrants, who it seems are strickly prohibited from assembling in armed bodies in any part of his dominions. We have official accounts of their being obliged to quit Coblentz, and every other part of the Electorate of Treves. Their cannon were seized—their magazines sold, and the Moselle and the Rhine being covered with ice, and the roads with snow, are the only reasons why they have not all evacuated the country before now. The Elector of Mentz has treated them in the same manner. —The Prince de Conde, with a body of about 2500 men, removed to Ettenheim near Strasbourgh, but the Cardinal de Rohan to whom the place belongs, was obliged to give orders to disperse them.

"Thus has ended in some degree, our fears of an invasion, but our fears of a bankruptcy encrease, as assignats are at 42 per cent. discount, and the country is inundated with forged ones, which have the same credit and circulation as the real ones."

Sugar is 2/4 English a pound in Paris—every thing that can be mentioned has encreased one quarter in price within the last four months.

The affairs of the Low Countries becomes more and more, embroiled every day. Several persons have lately been arrested on suspicion, by orders from government.

The King of Sweden, though forced to convoke the Diet, seems to entertain violent apprehensions of the consequences of such a measure. He has fixed the place of their meetings at a small village, Geste, on the pretext of avoiding the noise of the capital, but, in reality, to prevent any disturbances which might arise in a great city. He has ordered the police to be in readiness, and even there is a surmise, that troops are to be employed on the occasion, in order to overawe the proceedings of the Diet, and keep them in order. Such is the situation in which this boasted hero of a counter-revolution is with respect to his own subjects.

It is supposed that by the beginning of the ensuing year, the Sierra Leona company will have 2000 acres planted with sugar canes. The natives of the country are to be engaged to work for hire, and to the people who go out from hence tracts of land are to be assigned. Every man is to have twenty acres, if he has a wife, he is to have ten more, and for each child an additional five acres.

The confidential friends of more than one of the gentlemen in the India direction have taken up Imperial ships to bring sugar from India next season. They are not the only men who are determined to speculate in this article. A city alderman took a trip to Ostend during the hustle of the Queen's birth-day, and has engaged 2,000 tonnage for this business.

MULATOES OF ST. DOMINGO,

Are the money breed of land-holders, gentlemen adventurers, philanthropic merchants, factors, clerks, managers, and plantation overlers from Europe. The progenitors of this yellow tribe were generally persons who came out from France, and other parts of Europe, to make fortunes rapidly, return, and spend them under their native skies. During their stay in this delightful Island, the pursuits of avarice were not sufficiently powerful to restrain them wholly from more natural pursuits. No immediate objects of gratification presented but the enslaved African female, who was therefore adopted *pro tempore*, and while she planted canes on the mountain, or tended a herd of goats in the valley, contributed to people the Island with a progeny, who were neither European nor African, and felt no attachment to either, further than interest or the more immediate prospects of advantage dictated.

Natural affection had still some influence where united parental fondness had been rendered extremely weak from the unequal condition of the progenitors.—The mulatoes were generally excused from the labors of the field, they were *house-keepers*, and clerks; they were house boys, and poultry-men; they were waiters at table and taverns; they were fishermen, cooks, and turnspits; they were even bound out to mercantile trades, and in general were every thing in their line of domestic employment, except field slaves, who are reckoned the most degraded class in the Islands, and absolutely placed upon a level with the mules that turn the cattle mills.

Many of these … acquiring parts, had an education bestowed on them, by no means despicable. They could read and write and had some acquaintance with figures. Education always engenders discontent where there is not universal equality of condition. In consequence of acquired knowledge, they have of half a century past been aspiring to equal privileges with the whites; and we have seen within these two years, that rather than not enjoy them they allied themselves to the blacks, whom they heretofore held in contempt, and have carried fire and sword through the territories of the white inhabitants.

There is every reason to suppose, from the present example of their enormities, that the future condition of the mulatoes to the Islands will be changed for the worse, as every European government will find its interest in restricting them (especially if a general prohibition of the slave trade should take place) to a situation that will not afford the same opportunities as heretofore, for exciting and aiding the insurrection of the blacks or corresponding with the Spaniards.

Perhaps such a step the equalizing the condition of the mulatoes and negroes might be attended with some advantages. The Islands have not hitherto been considered as fixed and ultimate places of residence for the generality of the whites. It was only (as observed above) to make a fortune in a few years and away, that they seemed to have sailed thither at all, and if they returned real estates, for the most part they enjoyed the revenues in Europe. This conduct has ever been encouraged by the colonizing countries in Europe, as it secured *colonial dependance*. When once the colonial whites begin to consider the West-Indies as their own proper home, a legitimate offspring of *their own grade* will ensue, who may in time, as has happened on this continent, render some of the insular governments independent of European supremacy; and grant those natural rights of man to the negroes and mulatoes, which they will in vain look for from the justice, the humanity, or the philosophy of Europe.

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By a person just arrived from Kentucky we are informed, that Col. Wilkinson had returned to Fort Washington from the battle ground, and brought in one piece of artillery—that in the night of his arrival at the battle ground a snow fell three feet deep; which in a great measure frustrated the intention he went out upon, as only a few of the dead bodies were found, which he buried.

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WINCHESTER, March 3.

Extract of a letter from Cumberland, in the Territory South of the Ohio, to the Printer hereof, dated Oct. 1, 1791.

"I left Nashville on the 23d of last month. The day before I was at Mr. John Hugee's Cotton-Manufactory—his carding machine is finished, and will card an hundred weight of cotton per day, with only the attendance of one hand. He has one spinning machine finished, which carries fifty spindles; and three others nearly ready to go, carrying in the whole two hundred spindles. Cotton will be plenty this fall; several planters in this country will make near 1000 weight each. —I have made 600 weight on half an acre of land, but, upon a moderate calculation, an acre will produce 1000."

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.

The French Frigate Mosselle, which arrived here yesterday, in 15 days from Cape-Francois, brings no intelligence of consequence. It is said she is to load with Flour and return immediately.

Died, in this city, on Monday last, Mr. Peter Jaquette, one of the principal Sachems of the Oneida Nation of Indians. This young Chief was educated in France; he accompanied M. de la Fayette to that country on his return from the United States.

On Wednesday last his funeral was attended from Oellers Hotel to the Presbyterian burying ground in Mulbury-street, where his remains were interred.

The corps was preceded by detachments of the Light Infantry of the city, with arms reversed—drums muffled music playing a solmn dirge. The corpse was followed by six of the Chiefs as mourners, succeeded by all the Warriors now in this city—the reverend Clergy of all denominations—the Secretary of War, and the Gentlemen of the War Department—Officers of the Federal Army, and of the Militia—and a number of Citizens. The concourse assembled on this occasion, is supposed to have amounted to more than 10,000 persons.

MARCH 28.

Monday last the Chiefs and Warriors of the Five Nations assembled at the State-House, and were welcomed to the City of Philadelphia, in an address delivered by the Governor. The room in which they assembled, was mentioned as the Ancient Council Chamber in which their ancestors and ours had often met to brighten the chain of Friendship; and this circumstance, together with the presence of a great part of the beauty of the city, had an evident effect upon the feelings of the Indians, and seemed, particularly, to embarrass the elocution of the Farmer's Brother.

MARCH 29.

The proposition that the declaration of the … United States, should be published, being appointed … thereof, and having given Bond to the General Treasurer for the faithful Discharge … Public the following

… of by a majority of seventeen.

Among the various papers of propotals for the establishment of Banks in several cities and towns of the United States, not one of them exhibits a spark of humour except those published at New Brunswick (in New-Jersey) on Tuesday last. Indeed, the *subject* being naturally dry, not much of this sort could be expected. It is there proposed, that a *Potatoe Bank* be established in some central part of New Jersey; to consist of five thousand shares, each share to be one hundred bushels of good merchantable potatoes of the *red sort*, as they are known to keep best; no check to be drawn on said Bank for less than *five bushels*, or more than *five thousand*. It is further proposed to forward the establishment of this bank by promoting a lottery, to erect buildings for the safe keeping of the potatoes, lodging of the clerks, runners, tellers, &c. An act of incorporation is also talked of.

NEW-YORK, March 24.

When France was not nearly so extended as it is, that country was frequently an over-match for the Austrian power, and even conquered some of its provinces. Now, that Leopold is exhausted by an expensive war, and the empire owes a vast public debt, and also his Belgic subjects are dissatisfied, and his Hungarian not to be depended on, it must be absurd to suppose he would involve himself in a fresh war, with a people, whose every active citizen is a soldier. From such an attempt there could be very small hopes of effecting a counter revolution: but which may injure the personal safety of the King and Queen, by exposing them to the effects of suspicion and revenge.

By the feudal tenures, the tenantry were obliged to approach the Baron or Lord of the soil on their knees in suits of armour, swearing to obey him in all his commands, never to quit the culture of his lands, but when called on to fight his battles, with several other humiliating concessions. In the petty German principalities, it is still much the same, nor dare any peasant quit the service of the Nobles; and the humble state of vassalage continues without any apparent mitigation of its state of servility; and, as a Hessian prisoner expressed himself to Mr. Paine, "it desired to eat hay they must do it." The liberation of the people from such a state of vassalage is what those Princes dread, which makes them so very inimical to the French Revolution; fearing the force of example.

Mr. Burke, and other strenuous advocates for the rights of the Gallican Church Establishment, condemn

... said to the Assembly after his majesty's departure.

He said that the king's first wish was for peace; that all his negociations had peace for their objects, but that he had not in the mean time neglected to put himself in a condition to be prepared for war, if it should be forced upon him. He observed, that the king had sworn to maintain the constitution, and would therefore avail himself of every means for defending it.—He informed the Assembly that his majesty had given him orders to assemble 150,000 men on the frontiers in the course of a month; and he was of opinion, that the collecting of so great and formidable a force in so short a time, would not be impossible; and therefore he flattered himself that he should be successful in the enterprize. He said it would be necessary to destroy that spirit of despondency, which would represent France as borne down and dejected when she had to defend her liberty against a coalition of some few despots; as if she was no longer that same France which, when fighting for the glory of one man, had nobly withstood the most powerful confederacies.

He said he was well aware there would not be wanting persons who would say that even among the king's ministers there were some who were enemies to the measures which his majesty had just proposed; but he trusted this spirit of distrust would not find its way into the National Assembly. He said he was going to set out for the frontiers, that he might be able to judge in person of the state of the fortifications and of the army; and endeavour to make the officers and soldiers mutually place confidence in each other: to the former he would say that treachery was a crime for which men of rank were not to be suspected; to the latter he would say, that the officers were bound by their oath, and their honour, to defend the constitution established by the revolution, and that the safety of the empire must ultimately depend upon the discipline of the army. The National Guards, he observed, who had saved France, would not fail to defend her, and wanted nothing but experience to make them the bulwark of the nation. In his absence the minister of the home department, he said, would transact the business of the war office; and he took upon himself the responsibility for every act which this minister should do in the war department.

Three armies were thought necessary, and they were to be put under the command of Generals Rochambeau, Luckner, and La Fayette, three officers, in whose patriotism and abilities the nation has the most unbounded confidence: the king wishes that the laws for the organizing the army had left it in his power to raise each of the two former to the rank of *Mareshal de France*; and as the safety of the empire ought to be considered as the supreme law, so he trusted that the National Assembly would be glad to see that eminent military dignity bestowed upon two such men as Generals Rochambeau and Luckner.

An encrease in the public expenditure would be a necessary consequence of the measures already taken, but France would not stand *higgling* when its liberty was at stake; and the public creditors have less reason

the conten increase of expence for such an ob-
His Lordship ... of alarms and disturbances,
who delivered his ... of anarchy, destroy...
his Lordship; on perceiving their contents his eyes
to be alarmed at a ... with delight; and, without the least commu-
ject, than at the continua... his friends, he mounted his horse and gal-
which would perpetuate the reig...
credit, and thus cause what remained of specie in circulation to disappear. The signal for war, he said, would be the signal for the return of public order.

He observed that, in the immense and perhaps bold undertaking in which he was about to embark, he might have omitted to communicate to the Assembly minute details, but he certainly had stated all the great measures which he meant to carry into execution. He concluded by expressing his hopes that the sacrifice which the king had made to the public of the dearest affections of his heart, would more strongly attach to his majesty's person all those, who, like himself, had indissolubly connected their destiny with the liberty of France.

LONDON, January 29.

We hear a subscription has been opened at Glasgow, to aid the French in carrying on the war against the emigrant Princes, or any foreign power by whom they may be attacked. It is said that 2200l. have been already subscribed.

Forgery—Information having been received that a forgery of French assignats was carrying on in the King's Bench prison, a search was made yesterday, and forged assignats, amounting to half a million pounds sterling were found in one of the wards.

Extract of a letter from Paris, received yesterday.

"The Emperor does not appear at all sanguine in favour of the French emigrants, who it seems are strickly prohibited from assembling in armed bodies in any part of his dominions. We have official accounts of their being obliged to quit Coblents, and every other part of the Electorate of Treves. Their cannon were seized—their magazines sold, and the Moselle and the Rhine being covered with ice, and the roads with snow, are the only reasons why they have not all evacuated the country before now. The Elector of Mentz has treated them in the same manner. —The Prince de Conde, with a body of about 2500 men, removed to Effenheim near Strasburgh, but the Cardinal de Rohan to whom the place belongs, was obliged to give orders to disperse them.

"Thus has ended in some degree, our fears of an invasion, but our fears of a bankruptcy encrease, as assignats are at 42 per cent, discount, and the country is inundated with forged ones, which have the same credit and circulation as the real ones."

Sugar is 2/4 English a pound in Paris—every thing that can be mentioned has encreased one quarter in price within the last four months.

The affairs of the Low Countries becomes more and more, embroiled every day. Several persons have lately been arrested on suspicion, by orders from government.

The king of Sweden, though forced to convoke the Diet, seems to entertain violent apprehensions of the consequences of such a measure. He has fixed the place of their meetings at a small village, Geste, on the pretext of avoiding the noise of the capital, but, in reality, to prevent any disturbances which might arise in a great city. He has ordered the police to be in readiness, and even there is a surmise, that troops are to be employed on the occasion, in order to overawe the proceedings of the Diet, and keep them in order. Such is the situation in which this boasted hero of a counter-revolution is with respect to his own subjects.

It is supposed that by the beginning of the ensuing year, the Sierra Leona company will have 2000 acres planted with sugar canes. The natives of the country are to be engaged to work for hire, and to the people who go out from hence tracts of land are to be assigned. Every man is to have twenty acres, if he has a wife, he is to have ten more, and for each child an additional five acres.

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those measures of the National Assembly, which have reduced the episcopal revenues to their present standard; but, while they pruned the great benefices, it does them credit that they were not insensible to the situation of the inferior clergy, having made a more equitable provision for their maintenance than subsisted heretofore. To Monastic institutions the Assembly were evidently not well affected; in this, however, they have only followed nations whose principles are generally commended, and, under an idea of farther improvement, they have gone beyond the ecclesiastical reforms of many nations, in a point of great moment, for they have abolished tythes, as being the foundation of unseemly and improper difference between the pastor and the flock.

ALBANY, March 5.

The constant current of emigrants which have been flowing from the Eastern hive into our western forests, has been much greater this winter than any year since the peace.—It is supposed, at least one thousand families have passed the Hudson, through Catts Kill, this City, and by Half moon.

A gentleman from the Genesee-river informs, that he met and counted one hundred and twenty-eight families above Whitestown, moving into the country of Ontario; and that computing each family at 5 persons, it gives an addition of 640 inhabitants to that county.

BOSTON, April 4.

The King of the French has concurred in the Decree of the National Assembly, declaring the succession to the Regency, in Monsieur the King's brother, forfeited.

From appearances in New York state, Gov. Clinton will not be re elected at the ensuing election. Judge Jay comes in, if the present Governor loses.

PROVIDENCE, April 7.

With Pleasure we inform the Public, that a Report respecting the Ship President, of this Port, having been burnt in the Bay of Bengal, appears to be without the least Foundation in truth.

NEWPORT, April 9.

At the Superior Court, held at South Kingstown last Week, the Persons who have been in Confinement, in this Town, during the Winter, on Suspicion of being accessary to the supposed Murder of Mr. Thomas Mowry, were all discharged—the Grand Jury not finding Bills against them.

Last Thursday departed this Life Capt. HENRY DAYTON, in the 40th Year of his Age.—He served as an Officer in the late War with Reputation, and his whole Conduct in Life ever evinced the Man of Probity and Honour.—His Remains were Yesterday deposited in the Burial Ground, preceded by the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, properly cloathed with the Insignia of their Order, of which he was a Member, and followed by a large and respectable Number of Inhabitants of the Town.

Married]—Mr. THOMAS HICKS of Portsmouth, to Miss LYDIA IRISH, Daughter of Mr. Charles Irish, of this Town.

—Mr. RUBEN TABER, to Miss MERIBA BENNET, Daughter of Mr. Christopher Bennet.

DIED.]—After a lingering and painful Indisposition, which she bore with uncommon Fortitude, Mrs. ELIZABETH HALL, Wife of Mr. George Hall, and Daughter of the late Capt. Peleg Peckham, in the 52d Year of her Age. She was possessed of an excellent Understanding, joined to an amiable Disposition, which rendered her truly esteemed by all who had the Pleasure of her Acquaintance. With perfect Willingness she met the King of Terrors, and resigned all subsunary Attachments for an eternal Rest with him in whom all the Families of the Earth are blessed.

Her Funeral will be at 3 o'Clock this Afternoon at the House, which her Relatives and Acquaintance are requested to attend.

—Miss POLLY FRY, in the 14th Year of her Age, Daughter of Mr. Benjamin Fry.

☞ *From the Encouragement which the Managers have received—they assure the Public that the Drawing of the First Class of* NARRAGANSET ST. PAUL'S CHURCH LOTTERY *will commence on the 20th of May enjuing.*

FOR SALE,

ALL the remaining literary Stock of the late Dr. Hotchpotchiensis—consisting of a Sufficiency of Matter (according to his Sranick Majesty's Opinion) to amuse the Public in weekly Numbers for a Number of Years—admirably adapted to all Ages and Denominations—to divert the aged and to improve the young—forming a complete System of *Hotchpotchiensical Divinity*.—These Papers require no other Recommendation than an Assurance that they are the genuine Productions of Dr. Hotchpotchiensis—whose universal Knowledge in Medicine, Civil and Religious Liberty, Ballads, Orations, Epitaphs, Almanack making, and Variety of other literary Branches—entitle his Works to the Encouragement of an impartial Public.

HOCUS POCUS, Administrator.

GARDEN SEEDS.

NEW Supply of Garden Seeds imported from London, and to be Sold, by CHARLES [illegible]NBAR, at his Shop the Corner of the Old [illegible]ch Lane, Thames-street.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE writer of *eyes Open*, in the Mercury of the 2d inst. who styles himself a *Farmer*, has favoured the public with his sage and *witty* observations on a few lines of a Correspondent, which were in the paper the week immediately preceding that date: And without the ordinary precautions of that judicious class of men, of which he would make the public believe he is a member, he attacks *flap bang*, with spade and ax, his adopted enemy, without consulting the *temper* of his tools or the *nature* of the ground he has chosen to combat on. Had he not proclaimed himself a *Farmer*, the judicious observer might have supposed him at work with the *cleaver*. Regardless of the rules of grammar, as well as the customary law of quotation, he *chops* all before him. At the same time he appears very sorry that the Correspondent should set forth such an *attack*, as he says is contained in his assertion, respecting the high price of butchers meat, with other articles of country produce, while land is low in value, and unincumbered with taxes. For says he "it is well known that land is *always* taxed in *every* tax that is made," &c. "So (Jack) he cannot be acquainted with the State of Rhode-Island," &c.

When the Correspondent mentioned the land as being unincumbered with taxes, he had in view a *national* tax that is daily paid by such of the inhabitants of Newport who own no land nor any other property.

That the landed interest of this State is unincumbered with a national tax, either for the support of the government or for the discharge of the debt, that it was pledged to pay, I believe it is hardly Farmer will not attempt to dispute.—The Correspondent did not suggest a desire that the land should be taxed; but that landholders should have a little more consideration for those whose circumstances have been greatly injured by the late revolution, and its consequences in the West-Indies, &c.—and who are notwithstanding this, *now* paying the price of the freedom as well as the landed property of their brethren who held the soil. The Correspondent is willing, notwithstanding the *heavy armour* of his antagonist, that his assertion, with respect to taxation, should be confined in its most extensive application.—This may, however, bring into view, at least the *ghost* of not less than £. 100 000 of well *executed* paper whack, six years old this spring.—Beside it may lead to an inquiry *what has become of the dear blood and bones of it?* And whether by the known modes of peettogging, *prevarication, mystification*, &c. or by the summary *chop logic* of the spade and pick ax, the calling back into the hands of government a small part of this sum *loaned*, several years since, can be called tax-a-tion. On the several heads of this fruitful topic which might spring up upon examination, the Correspondent is not disposed to amplify, but hastens to conclude this article by reminding the Farmer, that for this very *judicious* judgement in the business of banishment it is thought that he is richly entitled to the *Appletonian* reward, conferred on Midas—

A pair of asses ears pendant,
And let that be the end on't.

[illegible]

Fairfield-County Lottery.

THE Legislature of the State of Connecticut, at their session in May last, granted a Lottery, for the purpose of building a COURT HOUSE, at Fairfield and a GOAL in Danbury, in said County, and appointed the subscribers Managers, who have given bonds for the faithful discharge of their trust.—They present the Public with the following

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2,000 Dollars, is	2,000
1		1,000	1,000
2		500	1,000
8		200	1,600
14		100	1 400
30		50	1,500
50		30	1,500
100		20	2,000
200		10	2,000
2750		8	22,000
3156	Prizes.		
5844	Blanks.		
9000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, is		36,000

Last Blank drawn, 1663 Dollars.
Subject to a Deduction of 12½ per cent.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

The common inducement of Public utility, we conceive will not secure to ready a sale of the Tickets, as a favourable prospect of gain to adventurers, from a scheme like the one now offered to the Public. We therefore make no comments. The drawing will positively commence on the 23d day of April next, or sooner if the Tickets are sold. A list of the fortunate Numbers will be published in the Farmer's Journal, and the Prizes paid on demand, by the Managers.

JOHN DAVENPORT, jun.
ELIJAH ABEL,
JAMES CLARK,
JOSHUA KING,
} Managers.

November 1, 1791.

† TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had at the POST-OFFICE.

Newport, April 6, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter Cask,
New England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Molasses by the Hogshead,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogshead,
About 100 Barrels of Monhaden,
Cordage of all Sizes,
Butter by the Firken,
Three Hundred empty new Fish Barrels,

Also two Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient House, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Also a Row of small Shops adjoining said House; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Sort of Business. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchaser.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported.

Any Person wanting a Molee Boat from 12 to 22 Feet will be furnished at the shortest Notice.

He gives the highest Price for Old Silver.

Newport, April 9, 1792.

Benoni Peckham,

Perukemaker, near the Court-House,

INFORMS his Customers and others,

That he has received a new Supply of HAIR, and is now ready to furnish Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cushings and Curls in the newest Fashion—Also Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of those Gentlemen who have lost their Hair. He returns his Thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their Custom the Year past, and hopes by steady Attention to Business to merit their future Favours.

Newport, April 9, 1792.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, either for the Newport Herald, or otherwise, are once more called upon to discharge the same within one Month from this Date, with Samuel Fowler, Esq; with whom their respective Bills are lodged. Those who do not comply may depend upon having their Accounts put into the Hands of an Attorney.

PETER EDES.

Newport, April 7, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

Three Tons of excellent Hay.

Inquire of the Printer.

State of Rhode-Island &c. March 21, 1792.

THE Creditors of Lemuel Allen, late of Portsmouth, in the County of Newport, now residing in Warwick, in the County of Kent, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport on the First Wednesday in May next, then and there to shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition for the Benefit of the insolvent Act should not be granted. By Order of the General Assembly,

HENRY WARD, Secry.

State of Rhode Island &c. March 21, 1792.

THE Creditors of John Earl, of Portsmouth, in the County of Newport, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport on the First Wednesday in May next, then and there to shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition for the Benefit of the insolvent Act should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,

HENRY WARD, Secry.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

March 19, 1792.

THE Creditors of Jeremiah Whaley, of South-Kingstown, are hereby notified to appear at the next General Assembly to be holden at Newport on the First Wednesday in may next, then and there to shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition to be allowed Two Years wherein to pay his Debts, should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,

HENRY WARD, Secry.

State of Rhode-Island, &c. March 19, 1792.

THE Creditors of Gideon Cornell, of Newport, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the First Wednesday in May next, then and there to shew Cause, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition to be allowed Five Years for the Payment of his Debts should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,

HENRY WARD, Secry.

those measures of the National Assembly which have reduced the episcopal revenues to their present standard; but, while they pruned the great benefices, it does them credit that they were not insensible to the situation of the inferior clergy, having made a more equitable provision for their maintenance than subsisted heretofore. To Monastic institutions the Assembly were evidently not well affected; in this, however, they have only followed nations whose principles are generally commended, and, under an idea of farther improvement, they have gone beyond the ecclesiastical reforms of many nations, in a point of great moment, for they have abolished tythes, as being the foundation of unseemly and improper difference between the pastor and the flock.

ALBANY, March 5.

The constant current of emigrants which have been flowing from the Eastern hive into our western forests, has been much greater this winter than any year since the peace.—It is supposed, at least one thousand families have passed the Hudson, through Catts Kill, this City, and by Halfmoon.

A gentleman from the Genesee-river informs, that he met and counted one hundred and twenty-eight families above Whitestown, moving into the country of Ontario; and that computing each family at 5 persons, it gives an addition of 640 inhabitants to that county.

BOSTON, April 4.

The King of the French has concurred in the Decree of the National Assembly, declaring the succession to the Regency, in Monsieur the King's brother, forfeited.

From appearances in New-York state, Gov. Clinton will not be re elected at the ensuing election. Judge Jay comes in, if the present Governor loses.

PROVIDENCE, April 7.

With Pleasure we inform the Public, that a Report respecting the Ship President, of this Port, having been burnt in the Bay of Bengal, appears to be without the least Foundation in truth.

NEWPORT, April 9.

At the Superior Court, held at South Kingstown last Week, the Persons who have been in Confinement, in this Town, during the Winter, on Suspicion of being accessary to the supposed Murder of Mr. Thomas Mowry, were all discharged—the Grand Jury not finding Bills against them.

Last Thursday departed this Life Capt. HENRY DAYTON, in the 40th Year of his Age.—He served as an Officer in the late War with Reputation, and his whole Conduct in Life ever evinced the Man of Probity and Honour.—His Remains were Yesterday deposited in the Burial-Ground, preceded by the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, properly cloathed with the Insignia of their Order, of which he was a Member, and followed by a large and respectable Number of Inhabitants of the Town.

MARRIED.]—Mr. THOMAS HICKS, of Portsmouth, to Miss LYDIA IRISH, Daughter of Mr. Charles Irish, of this Town.

—Mr. RUBEN TABER, to Miss MERIBA BENNET, Daughter of Mr. Christopher Bennet.

DIED.]—After a lingering and painful Indisposition, which she bore with uncommon Fortitude, Mrs. ELIZABETH HALL, Wife of Mr. George Hall, and Daughter of the late Capt. Peleg Peckham, in the 52d Year of her Age. She was possessed of an excellent Understanding, joined to an amiable Disposition, which rendered her truly esteemed by all who had the Pleasure of her Acquaintance. With perfect Willingness she met the King of Terrors, and resigned all sublunary Attachments for an eternal Rest with him in whom all the Families of the Earth are blessed.

Her Funeral will be at 3 o'Clock this Afternoon at the House, which her Relatives and Acquaintance are requested to attend.

—Miss POLLY FRY, in the 14th Year of her Age, Daughter of Mr. Benjamin Fry.

☞ *From the Encouragement which the Managers have received—they assure the Public, that the Drawing of the First Class of* NARRAGANSET ST. PAUL'S CHURCH LOTTERY *will commence on the 20th of May ensuing.*

FOR SALE,

ALL the remaining literary Stock of the late Dr. Hotchpotchiensis—consisting of a Sufficiency of Matter (according to his Satanick Majesty's Opinion) to amuse the Public in weekly Numbers for a Number of Years—admirably adapted to all Ages and Denominations—to divert the aged and to improve the young—forming a complete System of *Hotchpotchiensical Divinity*.—These Papers require no other Recommendation than an Assurance that they are the genuine Productions of Dr. Hotchpotchiensis—whose universal Knowledge in Medicine, Civil and Religious Liberty, Ballads, Orations, Epitaphs, Almanack making, and a Variety of other literary Branches—entitle his Works to the Encouragement of an impartial Public.

HOCUS POCUS, Administrator.

GARDEN SEEDS.

NEW Supply of Garden Seeds imported from London, and to be Sold, by CHARLES [illegible]NBAR, at his Shop the Corner of the Old [illegible]ch Lane, Thames-street.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE writer of a *small* piece, in the Mercury of the 2d inst. who stiles himself a *Farmer*, has favoured the public with his sage and *witty* observations on a few lines of a Correspondent, which were in the paper the week immediately preceding that date: And without the ordinary precautions of that judicous class of men, of which he would make the public believe he is a member, he attacks *slap-bang*, with spade and ax, his adopted enemy, without consulting the *temper* of his tools or the *nature* of the ground he has chosen to combat on. Had he not proclaimed himself a *Farmer*, the judicious observer might have supposed him at work with the *cleaver*. Regardless of the rules of grammer, as well as the customary law of quotation, he *chops* all before him. At the same time he appears very sorry that the Correspondent should set forth such an *untruth*, as he says is contained in his assertion, respecting the high price of butchers meat, with other articles of country produce, while land is low in value, and unincumbered with taxes. For says he "it is well known that land is *always* taxed in *every* tax that is made," &c. "*so* (Jack) he cannot be acquainted with the State of Rhode-Island," &c.

When the Correspondent mentioned the land as being unincumbered with taxes, he had in view a *national* tax that is daily paid by such of the inhabitants of Newport who own no land nor any other property.

That the landed interest of this State is unincumbered with a national tax, either for the support of the government or for the discharge of the debt, that it was pledged to pay, I believe this hardy Farmer will not attempt to dispute.—The Correspondent did not suggest a desire that the land should be taxed; but that landholders should have a little more consideration for those whose circumstances have been greatly injured by the late revolution, and its consequences in the West-Indies, &c.—and who are notwithstanding this, *now* paying the price of the freedom as well as the landed property of their brethren who hold the soil. The Correspondent is willing, notwithstanding the *heavy armour* of his antagonist, that his assertion, with respect to taxation, should be construed in its most extensive application.—This may, however, bring into view, at least the *ghost* of not less than £. 100,000 of well *executed* paper whack, six years old this spring.—Beside it may lead to an inquiry *what has become of the dear blood and bones of it?* And whether by the known modes of pettifogging, *prevarication*, *twistification*, &c. or by the summary *chop logic* of the spade and pick ax; the calling back into the hands of government a small part of this sum *loaned*, several years since, can be called tax-a-tion. On the several heads of this fruitful topic which might spring up upon examination, the Correspondent is not disposed to amplify, but hastens to conclude this article by reminding the Farmer, that for his very *judicious* judgement in the business of banishment it is thought that he is richly entitled to the *Appolonian* reward, conferred on Midas—

A pair of asses ears pendant,
And let that be the end on't.

[illegible] names of [illegible] pie[illegible]

Fairfield-County Lottery.

THE Legislature of the State of Conecticut, at their session in May last, granted a Lottery, for the purpose of building a COURT-HOUSE, at Fairfield and a GOAL in Danbury, in said County, and appointed the subscribers Managers, who have given bonds for the faithful discharge of their trust.——They present the Public with the following

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2,000 Dollars, is	2,000
1		1,000	1,000
2		500	1,000
8		200	1,600
14		100	1,400
30		50	1,500
50		30	1,500
100		20	2,000
200		10	2,000
2750		8	22,000
3156	Prizes.		
5844	Blanks.		
9000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, is		36,000

Last Blank drawn, 166⅔ Dollars.

Subject to a Deduction of 12½ per cent.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

The common inducement of Public utility, we conceive will not secure so ready a sale of the Tickets, as a favourable prospect of gain to adventurers, from a scheme like the one now offered to the Public. We therefore make no comments. The drawing will positively commence on the 23d day of April next, or sooner if the Tickets are sold. A list of the fortunate Numbers will be published in the Farmer's Journal, and the Prizes paid on demand, by the Managers.

JOHN DAVENPORT, jun.
ELIJAH ABEL,
JAMES CLARK,
JOSHUA KING,
} Managers.

November 1, 1791.

† TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had at the POST-OFFICE.

Newport, April 6, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask,
New England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Molasses by the Hogshead,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogshead,
About 100 Barrels of Monhaden,
Cordage of all Sizes,
Butter by the Firken,
Three Hundred empty new Fish Barrels,

Also two Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient House, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Also a Row of small Shops adjoining said House; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Sort of Business. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchaser.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported.

Any Person wanting a Moles Boat from 12 to 28 Feet will be furnished at the shortest Notice.

He gives the highest Price for Old Silver.

Newport, April 9, 1792.

Benoni Peckham,

Perukemaker, near the Court-House,

INFORMS his Customers and others,

That he has received a new Supply of HAIR, and is now ready to furnish Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cushings and Curls in the newest Fashion—Also Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of those Gentlemen who have lost their Hair. He returns his Thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their Custom the Year past, and hopes by steady Attention to Business to merit their future Favours.

Newport, April 9, 1792.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, either for the Newport Herald, or otherwise, are once more called upon to discharge the same within one Month from this Date, with Samuel Fowler, Esq; with whom their respective Bills are lodged. Those who do not comply may depend upon having their Accounts put into the Hands of an Attorney,

PETER EDES.

Newport, April 7, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

Three Tons of excellent Hay.

Inquire of the Printer.

State of Rhode-Island, &c. March 21, 1792.

THE Creditors of Lemuel Allen, late of Portsmouth, in the County of Newport, now residing in Warwick, in the County of Kent, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport on the First Wednesday in May next, then and there to shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition for the Benefit of the insolvent Act should not be granted. By Order of the General Assembly,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

State of Rhode-Island &c. March 21, 1792.

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By Order of the General Assembly,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

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By Order of the General Assembly,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

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THE Creditors of Gideon Cornell, of Newport, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the First Wednesday in May next, then and there to shew Cause, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition to be allowed Five Years for the Payment of his Debts should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,

HENRY WARD Sec'ry.

Mr. BARBER,

A corner of your paper, I presume, will not be refused, to perpetuate the memory, and the virtues of those Children of Sorrow, who, unable to endure the misfortunes of this life, have been impelled, perhaps too rashly, to commit that, which may appear to those who never were possessed of their sensibility, as weakness.—The following lines were composed by Mr. P———, a young gentleman formerly known in this town—his generosity was unbounded—and the orphans of affliction ever found him their friend and benefactor—possessed of an ample fortune, nature appeared in all her smiles—his friends were numerous—but, alas! one fatal stroke convinced him of the transitory nature of all terrestrial enjoyments—his fortune was struck from his hands, and his former friends soon knew him no more.—Unable to endure the contempt of mankind he put an end to his existence, which deprived society of an ornament of peculiar lustre, and his connexions of a most affectionate son.—These lines were found on his desk soon after his decease, and were supposed to be written a short time before the fatal catastrophe.

THE clock strikes twelve—the knell of parting wee,
And Nature's works around in silence keep,
Waiting for Fate to strike the impending blow—
And plunge me friendless in the dreamless sleep!

My soul beats thick with palpitating strife,
Waiting the stop—alas! he waits in vain,
For what fond joys can smooth this boist'rous life,
Fill'd with misfortune—wretchedness and pain?—

Spring! that 'ere long fill'd youth's gay purple bloom
With pleasure's joyous but delusive shade,
Shall now to me my awful—solemn doom;
Doom'd to the dreary mansions of the dead—

Where are those scenes my better years have known?
Where is kind friendship for a bleeding heart?—
Alas! my Soul, those scenes of youth are flown;
Flown by the adverse aim of Fortune's shaft.

World! I despise thee with thy pompous shew!
Oh! fly'ty veiled with a pleasing face,
And tho' when fortune smil'd then pleas'd my view,
Now my requisite is but a coffin's place.

Come then my Friends* to every danger kind!
Bear me with calmness to the realms of peace,
Banish the Sorrow of a wretched mind—
And let me triumph in the arms of bliss!—

* *His Pistols.*

GLASGOW, Feb. 1, 1792.

AT a General Meeting of the Society of this city for effecting the ABOLITION of the AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE,

DAVID DALE Esq; in the Chair,

The Meeting, after mature deliberation, came to the following resolutions:

1st, That, in the present crisis, when a new application is to be made to Parliament is intended for procuring the Abolition of the [illegible] Trade, [illegible] circumstances, [illegible] who delivered his opinion on [illegible] on perceiving their [illegible] highly becoming the inhabitants of Great Britain at large to make a public declaration of their sentiments with regard to that important measure.

2d, That it is, therefore, resolved, that the traffic in the human species is founded on the grossest injustice, is attended with the utmost cruelty and barbarity to an innocent race of men, and is productive of ruin and devastation to a country which the efforts of the well directed industry of Great Britain might contribute to civilize.

3d, That the African Slave Trade is directly repugnant to the primary laws of nature, for can neither be executed nor palliated from any views of commercial advantages or opulency, and that its countenance, in this enlightened age, is disgraceful to the nation, and utterly inconsistent with the profession of Christians.

4th, That it affords great satisfaction to this Society to observe how much the nation at large are united in their sentiments upon this important subject; and that men of the highest rank, influence, and political knowledge, how much soever they may differ in their systems of policy in other respects, all agree in expressing their abhorrence and detestation of this infamous traffic; and that the dissentient voices are prompted by erroneous views of self interest, or by a groundless apprehension of hazard to the pecuniary interests of their constituents.

5th. That it most clearly appears from the great mass of evidence lately adduced before the House of Commons, that the African slave Trade is highly detrimental to the trade of our West India colonies, and that a prohibition of the future importation of Negroes would produce in that part of the world, such a moderate and gradual regulation, and improvement in the condition of the Slaves upon the Islands, as would be highly conducive to the commercial interest of the inhabitants.

A draft of a petition to the Hon. House of Commons, in the name of this Society, and of all the other inhabitants of Glasgow, and the neighbourhood, who may be disposed to join it, praying the Abolition of the African Slave Trade, being read over.

Resolved unanimously.

6th. That the last draft accords with the sentiments of the meeting, and that a fair copy of it shall be made out, and afterwards lodged in a proper place in the city, that all who incline may have access to subscribe their subscriptions.

7th. That the present juncture loudly calls all ranks and descriptions of persons whose hearts are not dead to the feelings of nature, to the precepts of morality, and to those duties and charities inculcated by the mild, and pure, and beneficient spirit of the Christian Religion, to come forward and to join in the general voice of supplication to Parliament in favour of so many of our fellow creatures, the victims of a horrible traffic, which can subsist only by the unceasing ravages of treachery, rapine, and murder.

DAVID DALE.

Thereafter, upon Mr. Dale's leaving the chair.

Resolved unanimously,

8th, That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman, for his unwearied, and manly support of views and measures fraught with so much humanity. And that the present resolutions of this society be immediately published in the Glasgow, Edinburgh, Manchester, and London newspapers.

ROBERT GRAHAM, Sec.

Francis Wright's

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED,

S N U F F.

THE Subscriber having established his Manufactory, would inform the Public that he has opened a store, No. 13, Butler's Row, Boston, where he now has ready for Sale Snuff, Pigtail, and Black Roll Tobacco, which he will warrant to be equal in Quality, and on Terms equally advantageous to the Purchaser as can be obtained at any other Manufactory in the Commonwealth, and a reasonable Credit will be given.

Those who will please to favour him with their Commands may depend on receiving Snuff and Tobacco of the very first Quality, and in any Case where either of the abovementioned Articles should not prove satisfactory as to Quality it may be exchanged, or the Money will be returned. Letters addressed as above, and delivered to the Care of Mr. Dexter Brown, Waggoner, or by Post, will come safe to Hand, and receive particular Attention. The smallest Favour, in the Line of his Profession will be duly acknowledged, by the Public's Most Obedient,

And very humble Servant,

FRANCIS WRIGHT.

N. B. Goods of all Kinds taken in, and sold on a reasonable Commission.

Boston, March 26, 1792.

Stop Thief!

WITHIN a few days last past, were stolen from the subscribers the following Notes issued by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. No. 18721 Dec. 1, 1783 £ 72 15 payable to Phineas Lyman. No. 18779 Nov. 1, 1783 £ 36 4 payable to William Lyon. No. 1302 Dec. 1, 1781, £ 8 9 payable to Nathaniel Wright. No. 16230 [illegible] placed upon a level with the mules that turn the cattle mills, [illegible], £ 28 16 [illegible] 1, 1781, £ 48 1 payable to Doct. Samuel Ware.

Whoever will apprehend and secure the THIEF, so that he or they may be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of *Seven Dollars*, and whoever will produce the above Notes, and return them to the subscribers, shall receive a reward of *One Hundred Dollars*, and all necessary charges.——Precaution having been taken to prevent their ever being received and paid by the Treasurer abovementioned; All persons therefore, are cautioned not to purchase the above Notes—of any one offering them for sale.

EBEN. WRIGHT,
NATH. WRIGHT,
BILDAD WRIGHT.

Northampton, Feb. 29, 1792.

N. B. Said Notes were supposed to be taken by one *Silas Meads*; he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, light with complexion, long dark hair, and dark eyes, aged twenty three years; a taylor by trade; his ears were bored—When he went away, he wore a bottle green Coat—Dark coloured Overalls—and high round Hat—a spry, active fellow.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

March 19, 1792.

THE Creditors of Japheth Bicknell of North-Kingstown, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport on the First Wednesday in May next, then and there to shew Cause, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition to be allowed Five Years wherein to pay his Debts should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

The Estate of the Subscriber

where he now lives, on the North Side of the Parade, together with two other Houses near the Brick-Market. The Purchaser may have two Years to pay Half the Money in, upon giving good Security.

He requests all his Creditors to bring in their Accounts for Settlement; and those indebted to him are desired to make Payment, so that he may be enabled to discharge his Debts, as he intends to leave this State by the 15th of April.

EDWARD DAVIS.

Newport, March 23, 1792.

LOTTERY.

Second Congregational Church's

CLASS E.

SCHEME.

To consist of 1000 Tickets,
of which { 500 at Two Dollars, } are 1500
{ 500 at One Dollar, }

PRIZES

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	200	is	200
2		50	are	100
2		25		50
5		10		50
20		5		100
30		3		900
First drawn, if blank,		32		32
First drawn after each hundred, if blank,		16		144
Last drawn, if blank,		24		24
				1600

Not Two BLANKS to a PRIZE

TICKETS of Two Dollars, will be entitled to the whole Prize drawn against its Number without Deduction.

TICKETS of One Dollar will be entitled to Half the Prize drawn against its Number, without Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Drawing, will be deemed generously given to the Society.

This Class will be drawn on the 10th Day of May, without any reserve, and the Prizes paid immediately after Publication, by Mr. THOMAS RUMREILL.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SAMUEL VERNON, tertius,
STEPHEN PEIRCE,
WALTER CHANNING,
WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.
THOMAS G. PITMAN,
} Managers

Newport, March 1, 1792.

Constant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Petersburg clean Hemp
The prime[illegible]
Russia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Osnaburg,
Russia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarse Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,

6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass,
A Variety of Glass Ware,
Hart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest &c. &c.

Likewise MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogshead.

A general Assortment of FALL GOODS,

Just received by the last Ships, via New-York, and now selling,

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, BY

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the Buck near the Red Market.

N. B. TOW CLOTH, CHEESE, FLAXSEED, and sundry other Kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in pay.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, at Malbone's Garden,

Various Kinds of Garden Seeds

of the first Quality, that may be depended on.

March 17, 1792. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

March 20, 1792.

THE Creditors of LEVI BARLOW, of Newport, Mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden in Newport on the first Wednesday in May next, to shew Cause, if any they have, why his Petition, to be allowed Three Years for the Payment of his Debts should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

BOOKBINDING done in the Granary Chamber.

Mr. BARBER,

A corner of your paper, I presume, will not be refused, to perpetuate the memory, and the virtues of those Children of Sorrow, who, unable to endure the misfortunes of this life, have been impelled, perhaps too rashly, to commit that, which may appear, to those who never were possessed of their sensibility, as weakness.—The following lines were composed by Mr. P———, a young gentleman formerly known in this town—his generosity was unbounded—and the orphans of affliction ever found him their friend and benefactor—possessed of an ample fortune, nature appeared in all her smiles—his friends were numerous—but, alas! one fatal stroke convinced him of the transitory nature *of all terrestial enjoyments—his fortune was struck from his hands, and his former friends soon knew him no more.—Unable to endure the contempt of mankind, he put an end to his existence, which deprived society of an ornament of peculiar lustre, and his connexions of a most affectionate son.—These lines were found on his desk soon after his decease, and were supposed to be written a short time before the fatal catastrophe.*

THE clock strikes twelve—the knell of parting woe,
All Nature's works a solemn silence keep,
Waiting for Fate to strike the impending blow—
And plunge me friendless in the deathful sleep!

My soul beats thick with palpitating strife,
Waiting for hope—alas she waits in vain,
For what fond joys can smooth this boist'rous life,
Fill'd with misfortune—wretchedness and pain?—

Spring! that 'ere long fill'd youth's gay purple bloom
With pleasure's joyous but delusive shade,
Shall now behold my awful—solemn doom;
Doom'd to the dreary mansions of the dead—

Where are those scenes my better years have known?
Where is kind friendship for a bleeding heart?—
Alas! my Soul, those scenes of youth are flown;
Flown by the adverse aim of Fortune's shaft.

World! I despise thee with thy pompous shew!
Of misery veiled with a pleasing face,
And tho' when fortune smil'd thou pleas'dst my view,
Now my request is but a coffin's place.

Come then my Friends* ! in every danger kind!
Bear me with calmness to the realms of peace,
Banish the Sorrow of a wretched mind—
And let me triumph in the arms of bliss!—

* *His Pistols.*

GLASGOW, Feb. 1, 1792.

AT a General Meeting of the Society of this city for effecting the ABOLITION of the AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE,

DAVID DALE, Esq; in the Chair,

The Meeting, after mature deliberation, came to the following resolutions:

1st, That, in the present crisis, when a new application to Parliament is intended for procuring the Abolition of the African Slave Trade, it would be inconsistent with the circumstances, [illegible] who delivered his opinion of anarchy, destruction, and misery, on perceiving their approbation highly becoming the inhabitants of Great-Britain at large to make a public declaration of their sentiments with regard to that important measure.

2d, The meeting therefore, resolve, that the traffic in the human species is founded on the grossest injustice, is attended with the utmost cruelty and barbarity to an innocent race of men, and is productive of ruin and desolation to a country which the efforts of the well directed industry of Great-Britain might contribute to civilize.

3d, That the African Slave Trade is directly repugnant to the primary laws of nature, so it can neither be excused nor palliated from any views of commercial advantages or expediency, and that its countenance, in this enlightened age, is disgraceful to the nation, and utterly inconsistant with the profession of Christians.

4th, That it affords great satisfaction to this Society to observe how much the nation at large are united in their sentiments upon this important subject; and that men of the highest rank, influence, and political knowledge, how much soever they may differ in their systems of policy in other respects, all agree in expressing their abhorence and detestation of this infamous traffic; and that the dessentient voices are prompted by erroneous views of self-interest, or by a groundless apprehension of hazard to the pecuniary interests of their connections.

5th. That it most clearly appears from the great mass of evidence lately adduced before the House of Commons, that the African Slave Trade is highly detrimental to the trade of our West-India colonies, and that a prohibition of the future importation of Negroes would produce in that part of the world, such a moderate and gradual regulation, and improvement in the condition of the Slaves upon the Islands, as would be highly conducive to the commercial interest of the inhabitants.

A draft of a petition to the Hon. House of Commons, in the name of this Society, and of all the other inhabitants of Glasgow, and the neighbourhood, who may be disposed to join in it, praying the Abolition of the African Slave Trade, being read over.

Resolved unanimously.

6th. That the said draft accords with the sentiments of the meeting, and that a fair copy of it shall be made out, and afterwards lodged in a proper place in the city, that all who incline may have access to adhibit their subscriptions.

7th. That the present juncture loudly calls all ranks and descriptions of persons whose hearts are not dead to the feelings of nature, to the precepts of morality, and to those duties and charities inculcated by the mild, and pure, and beneficient spirit of the Christian Religion, to come forward and to join in the general voice of supplication to Parliament in favour of so many of our fellow creatures, the victims of a horrible traffic, which can subsist only by the unceasing ravages of treachery, rapine, and murder.

DAVID DALE.

Thereafter, upon Mr. Dale's leaving the chair.

Resolved unanimously,

8th, That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman, for his unwearied, and manly support of views and measures fraught with so much humanity. And that the present resolutions of this society be immediately published in the Glasgow, Edinburgh, Manchester, and London newspapers.

ROBERT GRAHAM, Sec.

Francis Wright's

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED,

SNUFF.

THE Subscriber having established his Manufactory, would inform the Public that he has opened a store, No. 13, Butler's Row, Boston, where he now has ready for Sale Snuff, Pigtail, and Black Roll Tobacco, which he will warrant to be equal in Quality, and on Terms equally advantageous to the Purchaser as can be obtained at any other Manufactory in the Commonwealth, and a reasonable Credit will be given.

Those who will please to favour him with their Commands may depend on receiving Snuff and Tobacco of the very first Quality, and in any Case where either of the abovementioned Articles should not prove satisfactory as to Quality it may be exchanged, or the Money will be returned. Letters addressed as above, and delivered to the Care of Mr. Dexter Brown, Waggoner, or by Post, will come safe to Hand, and receive particular Attention. The smallest Favour, in the Line of his Profession will be duly acknowledged, by the Public's Most Obedient,

And very humble Servant,
FRANCIS WRIGHT.

N. B. Goods of all Kinds taken in, and sold on a reasonable Commission.

Boston, March 26, 1792.

Stop Thief!

WITHIN a few days last past, were stolen from the subscribers the following Notes, issued by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. No. 18721 Dec. 1, 1783 £. 72 15 payable to Phineas Lyman, No. 18379 Nov. 1, 1783 £. 36 4 payable to William Lyon. No. 1301 Dec. 1, 1781, £. 8 9, payable to Nathaniel Wright, No. 16230 [illegible] placed upon a level with the mules that turn the cattle mills [illegible], 1785, £. 28 16 No. [illegible] 1, 1781, £. 48, 1, payable to Doct. Samuel Ware.

Whoever will apprehend and secure the THIEF, so that he or they may be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of *Twenty Dollars*, and whoever will produce the above Notes, and return them to the subscribers, shall receive a reward of *One Hundred Dollars*, and all necessary charges.——Precaution having been taken to prevent their ever being recovered and paid by the Treasurer abovementioned: All persons therefore, are cautioned not to purchase the above Notes—of any one offering them for sale.

EBEN. WRIGHT,
NATH. WRIGHT,
BILDAD WRIGHT.

Northampton, Feb. 29, 1792.

N. B. Said Notes were supposed to be taken by one *Silas Moody*; he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, lightish complexion, long dark hair, and dark eyes, aged twenty three years; a taylor by trade; his ears were bored—When he went away, he wore a bottle green Coat—Dark coloured Overalls—and high round Hat—a spry, active fellow.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
March 19, 1792.

THE Creditors of Japheth Bicknell of North-Kingstown, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport on the First Wednesday in May next, then and there to shew Cause, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition to be allowed Five Years wherein to pay his Debts should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,
HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

The Estate of the Subscriber

where he now lives, on the North Side of the Parade, together with two other Houses near the Brick-Market. The Purchaser may have two Years to pay Half the Money in, upon giving good Security.

He requests all his Creditors to bring in their Accounts for Settlement; and those indebted to him are desired to make Payment, so that he may be enabled to discharge his Debts, as he intends to leave this State by the 15th of April.

EDWARD DAVIS.

Newport, March 23, 1792.

LOTTERY.

Second Congregational Church

CLASS E.

SCHEME.

To consist of 1000 Tickets,
of which { 500 at Two Dollars, / 500 at One Dollar, } are 1500

PRIZES

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	200	is	200
2		50	are	100
2		25		50
5		10		50
20		5		100
300		3		900
First drawn, it blank,	32			32
First drawn after each hundred, if blank,	16			144
Last drawn, it blank,	24			24
	1600			

Not Two BLANKS to a PRIZE

TICKETS of Two Dollars, will be entitled to the whole Prize drawn against its Number without Deduction.

TICKETS of One Dollar will be entitled to Half the Prize drawn against its Number, without Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Drawing, will be deemed generously given to the Society.

This Class will be drawn on the 10th Day of May, without any reserve, and the Prizes paid immediately after Publication, by Mr. THOMAS RUMREILL.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SAMUEL VERNON, tertius,
STEPHEN PEIRCE,
WALTER CHANNING,
WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.
THOMAS G. PITMAN,
} Managers

Newport, March 1, 1792.

Constant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Petersburg clean Hemp, 6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass,
The proportion that the [illegible]

Russia Duck,	A Variety of Glass Ware,
Ticklenburg,	Hart and Club German Steel,
Oznaburg,	Sheet Iron,
Russia Sheeting,	Card Wire,
Dowlas,	Hamburgh Lines,
Coarse Linens,	Bohea Tea, by the Chest,
Cambricks,	&c. &c.
Lawns,	
Writing Paper,	

Likewise MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogshead.

A general Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Just received by the last Ships, via New-York, and now selling,

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, BY

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the Buck near the Red Market.

N. B. TOW CLOTH, CHEESE, FLAXSEED, and sundry other Kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in pay.

TO BE SOLD,
By the Subscriber, at Melbone's Garden,

Various Kinds of Garden Seed

of the first Quality, that may be depended on.

March 17, 1792. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
March 20, 1792.

THE Creditors of LEVI BARLOW, of Newport Mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden Newport on the first Wednesday in May next, to shew Cause, if any they have, why his Petition, to be allowed Three Years for the Payment of his Debts should be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,
HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

BOOKBINDING done in the Grammar Chamber.